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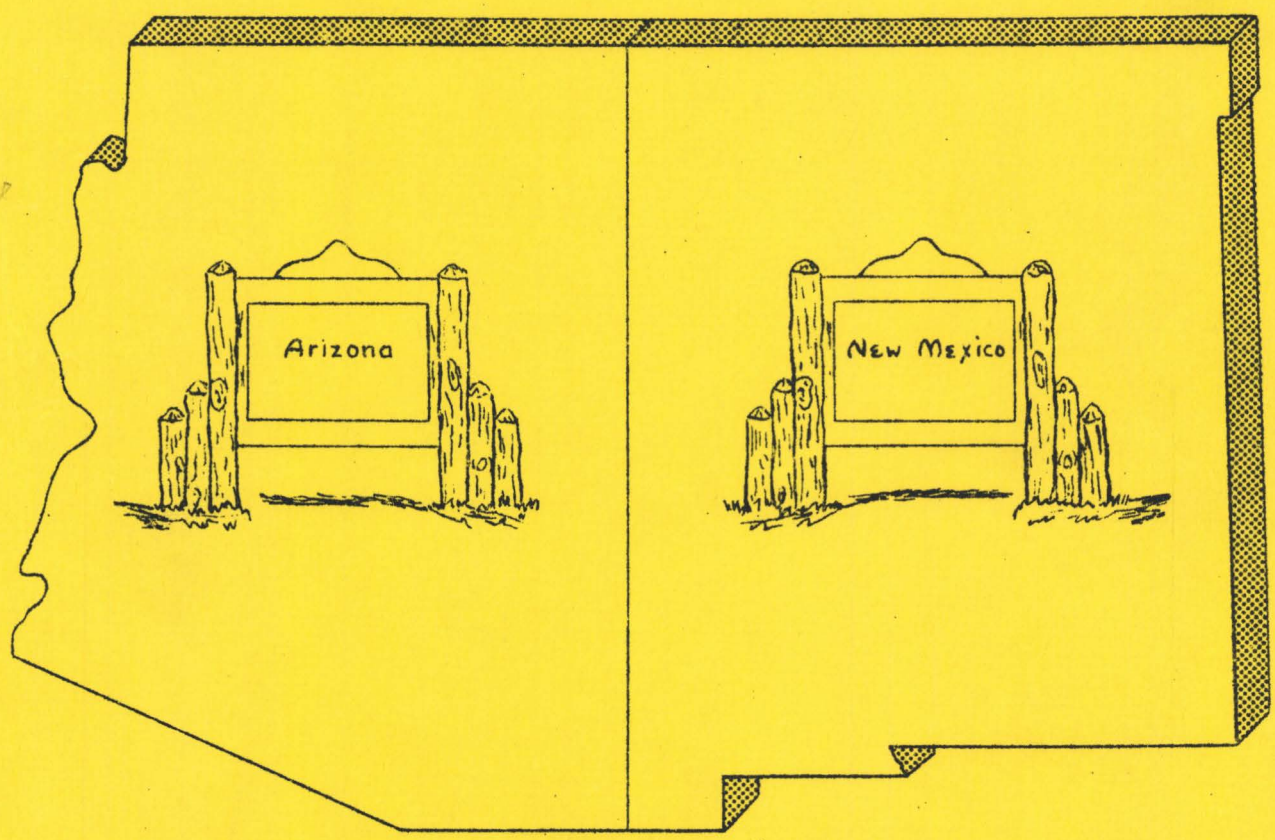
NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

Southwestern Region

Albuquerque, New Mexico

1954



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

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NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

The purpose of this booklet is to provide the salient facts regarding the forest resources and their management in the Southwestern Region of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It includes the twelve National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico.

REGIONAL FORESTER
Tower Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico

1954

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TIMBER MANAGEMENT

TIMBER RESOURCES IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Forest areas in Arizona and New Mexico may be divided into two types:

1. The sawtimber area, containing ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir and other species suitable for logging operations. This area is generally found above 7,000 feet elevation and up to 11,500 feet (timberline). It receives precipitation averaging 19 inches or better, annually. (In general precipitation increases with elevation.)

2. The woodland area, containing pinon, juniper, oak and the like. Generally between the 5,000-foot and 7,000-foot elevations, where precipitation is from 12 to 18 inches annually.

FOREST AREA IN REGION 3
(In acres. Includes all ownerships.)

	*Timbered Area	Woodland Area	Total Forest Area
Arizona	4,638,000	14,900,000	19,538,000
New Mexico	6,101,000	13,900,000	20,001,000
Total	10,739,000	28,800,000	39,539,000

*A considerable part of this timber is in scattered small patches, steep or rough country, or on lands withdrawn for other uses; therefore, not considered in tabulations for commercial timber.

COMMERCIAL SAWTIMBER AREA AND VOLUME

ARIZONA	Area (Acres)	Volume (M ft. B. M.)
National Forests	2,058,000	11,550,000
State	30,000	105,000
Total, Federal and State	2,088,000	11,655,000
Private	41,000	148,000
Private (Indian Reservations)	686,000	4,467,000
Grand Total	2,815,000	16,270,000

NEW MEXICO		
National Forests	2,020,000	5,610,000
Other Federal	40,000	142,000
State	149,000	407,000
Total, Federal and State	2,209,000	6,159,000
Private	911,000	1,659,000
Private (Indian Reservations)	345,000	653,000
Grand Total	3,465,000	8,471,000

(A study is now in progress which will yield improved figures as to the area and volume of timber in the Region. Tentative results, which will be available later in the year, indicate that the foregoing statistics are conservative.)

NUMBER OF TREE SPECIES IN REGION 3

There are about 130 species of trees in Region 3. Of these, four make up 98% of volume of the sawtimber stand. They are: Ponderosa Pine (Pinus Ponderosa), 8[illegible]%; Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia), 10%; White fir (Abies concolor), 3%; Engelmann Spruce (Picea Engelmanii), and Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens), 3%. Corkbark fir (Abies Arizonica) and Limber Pine (Pinus Flexilis), etc. make up the remaining 2%.

SAWTIMBER CUT BY SELECTED YEARS (ENTIRE STATE)
Data from Census (Calendar Year)
(All Ownerships)

The figures below are in M. ft. Board Measure (1,000 board ft.)

Year	Number Mills Reporting: Arizona	N. Mex.	Total Cut: Arizona	N.Mex.	Total Cut Arizona and New Mexico
1932	22	52	58,000	72,000	130,000
1942	38	138	143,286	122,958	266,244
*1952	- -	- -	272,229	125,721	397,950

*Source Forest Service records.

TIMBER CUT FROM NATIONAL FORESTS, BY SELECTED YEARS

All classes of products converted to M ft. Board Measure. All classes of forest sales.

Calendar Year	Sales (All classes) & Exchange M ft. BM: Arizona	New Mexico	Total Arizona & New Mexico	Average Price Per M Feet	Free Use*: Arizona	New Mex.	Total
1932	57,577	11,541	69,118	2.31			
1942	75,033	45,190	120,223	2.48	6,575	20,588	27,163
1951	194,512	53,758	248,270	7.99	4,251	15,645	19,896
1952	175,501	60,002	235,503	9.17	4,636	14,976	19,612
1953	176,114	72,245	248,359	8.14	5,119	16,802	21,921

*Allowed settlers and residents on and adjacent to the National Forests for fuel, fencing, building, etc. These figures on fiscal year basis.

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER CUT, BY FORESTS

Fiscal Year 1953

ARIZONA

National Forest	Sales & Exchange (M. Bd. Ft.)	Value	Amount Free Use (M. Bd. Ft.)
Apache	29,043	$200,005	724
Coconino	65,789	498,315	924
Coronado	357	1,262	1,306
Crook*	481	3,503	
Kaibab	32,717	441,072	349
Prescott	1,819	13,003	388
Sitgreaves	43,998	454,332	538
Tonto	6,586	85,144	890
Total Arizona	180,780	$1,696,636	5,119

NEW MEXICO

Apache	7,385	51,349	907
Carson	7,670	69,691	11,256
Cibola	7,947	68,849	731
Coronado			30
Gila	10,349	87,071	632
Lincoln	8,223	51,900	372
Santa Fe	21,970	223,046	2,874
Total N. Mex.	63,544	551,906	16,802
TOTAL R-3	244,334	2,248,542	21,921

Estimated number users supplied free use timber - 13,152

*For three-quarters of year before Crook Forest was consolidated with other forests.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Livestock Grazed Under Permit on National Forests--C. Y. 1953

State	Cattle and Horses	Animal Months	No. of C&H Permits	Sheep and Goats	Animal Months	No. of S&G Permits	Free Use Livestock
Arizona	141,202	1,232,723	800	86,482	332,037	26	3,903
N.Mex.	74,320	613,356	1,756	83,629	386,423	159	3,138

WILDLIFE

Estimates of Big Game on National Forests

1953

State	Antelope	Black Bear	Deer	Elk	Mtn. Sheep	Peccary (Javelina)
Arizona	7,700	1,000	85,000	11,000	60	15,000
New Mexico	1,900	1,300	60,000	2,200	95	670
TOTAL R-3	9,600	2,300	145,000	13,200	160*	16,000*

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

Estimates of Game Animals Killed on National Forests

State	Antelope	Bear	Deer	Elk	Peccary
Arizona	500	90	9,600	1,100	970
New Mexico	90	80	5,400	50	Closed
TOTAL R-3	590	170	15,000	1,200*	970

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

Estimates of Small Game and Furbearers on National Forests

Species	Arizona Abundance A*	C	O	R	New Mexico Abundance A	C	O	R
Racoon			X				X	
Marten							X	
Weasel				X			X	
Mink			X				X	
Otter				X				X
Skunk		X				X		
Badger			X				X	
Fox		X					X	
Coyote			X				X	
Wolf				X				X
Cougar (Mountain Lion)			X					X
Bobcat			X			X		
Woodchuck (Marmot)							X	
Squirrel, Gray				X				X
Tuft-eared		X					X	
Beaver			X				X	
Muskrat				X			X	
Rabbit, Snowshoe							X	
Jack		X				X		
Cottontail		X				X		
Ducks			X				X	
Grouse, Blue				X			X	
Quail, Gambel's		X					X	
Scaled			X				X	
Turkey		X				X		
Band-tailed Pigeon			X				X	
Mourning Dove		X				X		

*Code Letters: A-Abundant, C-Common, O-Occasional, R-Rare.

ESTIMATES OF HUNTING AND FISHING ON NATIONAL FORESTS

1953

Users	Arizona	New Mexico	Regional Total
Number			
Big Game Hunters	51,000	34,000	85,000
Small Game Hunters	18,000	4,400	22,400
Fishermen	141,000	69,000	210,000
TOTAL	210,000	107,000*	317,000*
Man Days' Use			
Big Game Hunters	160,000	120,000	280,000
Small Game Hunters	43,000	7,900	50,900
Fishermen	281,000	139,000	420,000
TOTAL	484,000	267,000*	751,000*

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

NATIONAL FOREST FISHING WATERS

1949 (Latest Report)

Water	Arizona	New Mexico	Regional Total
Streams (Miles)	731	1,115	1,846
Lakes (Acres)	37,506	437	37,943

PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC GROUNDS ON NATIONAL FORESTS IN REGION 3

(For further details, write to the Forest Supervisors at headquarters shown for each forest. Example: "Forest Supervisor, Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona.")

State	Number of Campgrounds	No. of Camp Setups
Arizona	76	1,158
Apache National Forest, Springerville, Arizona		
Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona		
Coronado National Forest, P. O. Bldg., Tucson, Arizona		
Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona		
Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona		
Sitgreaves National Forest, Holbrook, Arizona		
Tonto National Forest, 104 N. Fifth St., Phoenix, Arizona		
New Mexico	85	722
Carson National Forest, Taos, New Mexico		
Cibola National Forest, P. O. Box 556, Albuquerque, N. M.		
Gila National Forest, Silver City, New Mexico		
Lincoln National Forest, Alamogordo, New Mexico		
Santa Fe National Forest, Santa Fe, New Mexico		
Total Region 3	161	1,880

RECREATION VISITORS--1953

(Estimates cover government-owned lands only)

Recreation Areas	Arizona	New Mexico	Region 3
Campgrounds	152,354	114,110	266,464
Picnic Areas	586,010	595,545	1,181,555
Winter Sports Areas	6,788	41,790	48,578
Organization Camps	15,450	12,280	27,730
Hotels and Resorts	166,896	3,160	170,056
Recreation Residences	12,667	3,685	16,352
Wilderness Areas	8,716	8,058	16,774
Other Forest Areas	436,166	671,550	1,107,716
Highways and Roads	4,258,985	2,222,070	6,481,055
TOTALS	5,644,032	3,672,248	9,316,280

PRIMITIVE AREAS

Arizona

Forest	Name of Area	Acreage: National Forest	Acreage: Other	Date of Approval
Apache (Gila)	Blue Range	216,737	1,427	8/20/36
Apache	Mt. Baldy	7,400		8/20/36
Coconino	Sycamore Canyon	21,277	1,108	8/20/36
Kaibab	Sycamore Canyon	5,870		
Prescott	Sycamore Canyon	18,975		
Prescott	Pine Mountain	9,842	76	8/22/36
Tonto	Pine Mountain	7,582		

New Mexico

Gila	Black Range	168,424	1,560	8/20/36
Gila	Gila	124,739	3,689	4/4/38*
Lincoln	White Mountain	22,800	1,200	8/20/36
Santa Fe	Pecos Division	136,640	1,360	8/22/36

WILD AREAS

Arizona

Coronado	Chiricahua	18,000		9/18/40
Coronado	Galiuro	55,000		6/19/40
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	20,850	66	2/28/33**

New Mexico

Santa Fe	San Pedro Parks	41,131		9/16/40

WILDERNESS AREAS

Arizona

Tonto	Mazatzal	205,000	346	6/13/40
Tonto	Superstition	124,140		4/17/40***

New Mexico

Gila	Gila	437,870	756	4/4/38****

* Amended 1/15/53
** Amended 2/13/51
*** Amended 9/11/50
**** Amended 1/15/53

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Stream Flow Characteristics of Small Mountain Watersheds in Central Arizona as Related to Precipitation

	Elevation (feet)	Precipitation (inches)	Stream flow (inches)	Stream flow as per cent of precipitation
Winter Period (October through May)				
Workman Creek (1938-52)	6500-7700	22.09	3.02	13.7
Parker Creek (1934-52)	5400-7400	16.81	5.91	35.2
Pocket Creek (1936-52)	5300-7000	16.02	3.07	19.2
Summer Period (June through September)				
Workman Creek (1938-52)	6500-7700	10.48	0.47	4.5
Parker Creek (1934-52)	5400-7400	8.87	.41	4.6
Pocket Creek (1937-52)	5300-7000	8.57	.26	3.0

The major part of the water yield produced in Arizona and New Mexico originates from winter precipitation. Evaporation is much less in winter, and use by plants is at minimum. Much of the run-off from the short duration summer storms is lost in dry stream channels.

The percentage of precipitation yielded as streamflow is always small and it varies between watersheds and from year to year. Variations are caused by many characteristics including geology, topography, depth of soil, and vegetation cover; as well as by amount, nature, and distribution of the precipitation.

Estimated Water Yield from Typical Southwestern Drainages

(The basis for these estimates is a correlation of stream-gauging and precipitation records, adjusted to elevations, vegetative association and other factors affecting run-off. The precipitation data were obtained from weather records and state maps and the available stream-gauging records used for certain basic flow determinations were obtained from U.S.G.S. water supply papers.)

Santa Fe National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin--Sq. Mi. (Santa Fe N.F.)	Annual Water Yield Per Year	Acre Ft. Per Sq. Mi.
Mora River *	132	42,000	317
Gallinas River	57	20,000	346
Tecolote Creek	46	8,000	179
El Rito Creek	30	3,500	118
Canyon Blanco	74	4,500	60
Cow Creek	121	26,500	220
Pecos River	306	108,000	353
Rio Galisteo	74	6,200	85
Santa Fe Creek	35	8,500	242
Pojoaque Creek	60	13,100	218
Santa Cruz & Truchas	117	36,000	308
Direct Tributaries from West Side**	209	17,600	84
Jemez River	223	40,400	181
Rio Puerco	102	12,100	119
Chama River	336	43,500	129
Gallina River	218	21,600	100
Largo Creek (San Juan)	18	800	44
Total Santa Fe Forest	2,158	412,300	190

* Includes Rociada Tract and unacquired Mora Grant lands to forest boundary.

** Excluding Ramon Vigil Grant.

Baca location is not included in estimates.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Gila National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin--Sq. Mi. (Gila Forest)	Annual Water--Acre Ft. Yield Per Year	Per Sq. Mi.
Luera Mtns. and Y Canyon	155	4,100	26
Negrito Creek	185	8,100	44
San Francisco (Direct)	486	35,000	68
Sub-total (San Francisco)	671	43,100	62
Sacaton Creek	18	2,500	139
Mogollon Creek	110	17,100	155
West Fork, Gila	164	30,850	188
Middle Fork, Gila	364	35,500	98
Main Stem, Gila	728	35,700	49
Bear Creek	126	7,200	57
Sapillo Creek	176	9,750	55
Black Canyon	115	10,100	88
Diamond Creek	119	9,700	81
Mangas Wash (Burros)	82	2,100	26
Gila direct (Tillie-Hall Peak)	36	800	22
Gila direct (Burros)	178	4,100	23
Sub-total (Gila River)	2,216	165,400	76
Mimbres	345	19,600	57
Rio Grande (Direct)	454	26,100	57
Sub-total (Rio Grande)	799	45,700	57
TOTAL GILA FOREST	3,841	258,300	67

Carson National Forest

Latir Creek	17	5,500	325
Red River	171	62,000	364
San Cristobal	29	3,200	112
Rio Hondo	38	19,300	507
Taos Creek*	123	32,200	264
Little Rio Grande*	145	38,300	264
Embudo (Pueblo Creek)	230	65,000	284
Coyote Creek (Can.)#	14	4,500	320
Los Pinos (San Antone)	204	50,000	248
Brazos**	20	8,000	392
Aguage Arroyo##	74	4,600	62
Las Tusas	186	22,000	120
Vallecitos*	220	37,000	170
El Rito Creek	65	13,500	207
Canjilon Creek*	151	14,500	101
Rio Nutrias**	17	3,500	212
Rio Cebolla**	54	4,000	76
Chama (Direct)	38	600	16
San Juan (Jicar.)	249	15,600	63
TOTAL CARSON FOREST***	2,045	403,300	197

* Includes non-national forest area of watershed.
** National forest drainage only.
*** Totals include non-forest areas as listed above.
# Does not include Santa Fe area to be administered by Carson.
Does not include Taos Resettlement Area.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Apache National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin--Sq. Mi. (Apache N. F.)	Annual Water---Acre Ft. Yield Per Year	Per Sq. Mi.
Mineral Creek	52	12,200	232
Canero Creek	37	8,300	224
Little Colorado (Direct)	81	33,700	414
S. Fork Little Colorado	55	14,300	260
Nutrioso Creek	148	17,300	117
Coyote Creek*	80	5,500	69
Agua Fria Creek*	127	6,400	51
Largo Creek*	127	13,700	108
Sub-total Little Colo.	707	111,400	158
Mangas Creek*	61	8,100	133
Alamacito-Patterson*	74	8,400	114
T. H. Canyon-Cottonwood*	45	6,100	135
Sub-total Interior Plains	180	22,600	126
Tularosa Creek	324	23,800	74
Apache Creek	137	10,900	79
Saliz-Bushy Creek	75	4,200	56
Pueblo Creek	84	5,800	69
Upper "Frisco" Direct	162	24,200	149
Centerfire-Karruth Creek	149	10,800	73
Lower "Frisco" Direct	214	11,000	51
Sub-total San Francisco River**	1,145	90,700	80
Campbell & Dry Blue	112	24,700	220
Blue River (Direct)	184	23,800	129
Sub-total Blue River	296	48,500	164
North Fork Black River	49	21,800	445
East Fork Black River	63	25,500	405
Black River (Direct)	244	101,600	415
Sub-total Black River	356	148,900	418
TOTAL APACHE FOREST	2,684	422,100	157

* Principally flood waters and seasonal flow.
** Exclusive of Negrito Creek above Apache-Gila boundary.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Prescott National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin---Sq. Mi. (Prescott N.F.)	Annual Water--Acre Ft. Yield Per Year	Per Sq. Mi.
Bill Williams	299	15,500	52
Hassayampa	204	26,100	128
Agua Fria, West	247	31,200	126
Agua Fria, Northeast (Yaeger Canyon, Ash Cr.)	218	15,200	70
Agua Fria, Southeast (Sycamore & Indian Creek)	80	8,900	111
Sub-total Agua Fria River	545	55,300	101
Verde, Northwest (Chino)	224	7,200	32
Verde, Southwest (Williamson Valley, Granite Cr.)	243	12,100	50
Verde, North (West of Hell Canyon)	208	4,800	23
Verde, North (East of Hell Canyon)	187	5,100	27
Verde, West (From Cottonwood North)	171	5,500	32
Verde, South (From Cottonwood South)	188	10,700	57
Sub-total Verde River	1,221	45,400	37
TOTAL PRESCOTT FOREST	2,277	142,300	62

OPERATION

FIRE RECORD FOR 1953

Forest and State	A ¼ Acre or Less	B More than ¼ A. less than 10 A.	C 10 A. and less than 100 A.	D 100 A. and less than 300 A.	E Over 300 Acres	Total	Fires Man-Caused	Acreage Burned
ARIZONA								
Apache	74	26	5	1		106	14	405
Coconino	328	78	2	1		409	89	396
Coronado	62	30	13		2	107	27	4,726
Kaibab	63	31	3			97	32	144
Prescott	36	9		1		46	14	140
Sitgreaves	185	28	6			219	29	271
Tonto	102	41	13	3	9	168	40	7,554
Total Arizona	850	243	42	6	11	1,152	245	13,636
NEW MEXICO								
Apache	52	24	2			78	6	122
Carson	31	3	1	1		36	15	269
Cibola	51	25	3			79	19	263
Gila	205	81	22	2	3	313	13	10,112
Lincoln	38	16			1	55	16	25,925
Santa Fe	72	23	7	1		103	17	192
Total New Mexico	449	172	35	4	4	664	86	36,883

COMPARATIVE FIRE RECORD - 1944-1953

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Totals	Average
Number of Fires	1,456	1,499	1,510	1,629	1,527	1,668	1,796	1,971	1,274	1,816	16,146	1,615
Man-caused Fires	216	287	278	304	308	172	399	264	205	331	2,764	276
Acreage Burned	9,910	11,171	42,190	19,895	24,465	3,706	33,795	104,817	2,624	50,519	303,092	30,309

NATIONAL FOREST IMPROVEMENTS (GOVERNMENT-OWNED)
(Excludes Southwestern Forest & Range Experiment Station)
June 30, 1953

	A - Acres N - Number M - Miles	Arizona		New Mexico		Total Region Three	
		Number of Units	Construction Costs	Number of Units	Construction Costs	Number of Units	Construction Costs
1. Tree Planting	A	1,019.7	$38,745.42	913.0	$17,657.42	1,932.7	$56,402.84
2. Timber Stand Improvement	A	72,918.0	550,260.23	19,783.0	100,204.76	92,701.0	650,464.99
3. Range Revegetation	A	8,952.3	129,417.79	23,799.0	406,009.79	32,751.3	535,427.58
4. Acquisition of Land	A			17,464.6	36,519.56	17,464.6	36,519.56
5. Dwellings & Related Imps.	N	558	731,721.63	473	451,384.96	1,031	1,183,106.59
6. Warehouses, Shops & Offices	N	193	314,223.79	159	278,469.78	352	592,693.57
7. Communication Systems	M	1,735.1	443,793.00	1,808.3	633,862.17	3,543.4	1,077,655.17
8. Fire Control Improvements	N	67)	121,861.95	51)	100,724.38	118)	222,586.33
Fire Control Improvements	M	12)		3)		15)	
9. Recreation Use Improvements	N	134	1,141,663.32	104	558,739.60	238	1,700,402.92
10. Wildlife Use Improvements	N	53)	161,134.70	44)	48,404.48	97)	209,539.18
Wildlife Use Improvements	M	8.5)		4.5)		13)	
11. Range Use Improvements	N	3,273)	4,106,337.71	1,201)	2,721,541.03	4,474)	6,827,878.74
Range Use Improvements	M	8822.6)		6,563)		15385.6)	
12. Land Use Improvements					55,935.02		55,935.02
13. Soil & Water Control Imps.			359,277.81		444,573.39		803,851.20
14. Forest Development Road	M	9,102.0	11,588,144.42	6,282.4	8,071,532.82	15,384.4	19,659,677.24
15. Trails	M	3,706.9	324,560.11	3,640.0	234,655.21	7,346.9	559,215.32
Total Investments			$20,011,141.88		$14,160,214.37		34,171,356.25

LAND DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS

Land Ownership Tabulations

ARIZONA

Land Ownership	Million Acres	Percentage
Private Land	16.50	22.8
Private Land (Indian Reservations)	19.20	26.4
State Lands (State and Institution Lands)	8.30	11.4
Federal Lands:		
National Forests	11.42	15.7
Other Federal	17.27	23.7
Total	72.69	100.0

NEW MEXICO

Private Land	32.40	41.6
Private Land (Indian Reservations)	7.15	9.2
State Agency Lands	12.70	16.4
Federal Lands:		
National Forests	8.63	11.2
Other Federal	16.88	21.6
Total	77.76	100.0

National Forest Lands Withdrawn for Exclusive Use by Other Agencies, but National Forest Status Not Revoked.

State	Acres
Arizona	25,305
New Mexico	192,965
Total	218,270

SPECIAL USE PERMITS - 1953

	Free	Charge	Total
Arizona	3,361	1,905	5,266
New Mexico	782	803	1,585
Total Region 3	4,143	2,708	6,851

NEW ELEVATIONS

Future publications of the U. S. Geological Survey will carry new elevations for a number of peaks in New Mexico.

The list of new elevations, which will be official as soon as approved by the Research and Control staff of the Geological Survey:

Peak	Feet
Wheeler	13,160.4
South Truchas	13,101.8
North Truchas	13,023.6
Middle Truchas	13,066.3
Santa Fe Baldy	12,621.5
Pecos Baldy	12,499.6
Elk Mountain	11,660.986
Peak No. 1	12,684.0
Lake Peak	12,408.7

These elevations, according to Robert O. Davis, Regional Engineer of the U. S. G. S., supersede any now published.

EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS

Arizona

Forest	Name of Area	Acreage: National Forest	Acreage: Other	Logging	Grazing	Established
Coconino Kaibab	Fort Valley	4,770		Limited	None	1/28/36***
Coconino	Long Valley	2,536	15	Limited	Capacity	3/31/36
Coronado	Mt. Graham	3,040		Limited	Cont'd*	3/23/32
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	13,255		None	Cont'd	4/6/38

New Mexico

Lincoln	Cloudcroft	2,120		Limited	None	11/30/35

NATURAL AREAS

Arizona

Coconino	Oak Creek Canyon	940		None	None	10/15/31
Coconino	San Francisco Peaks	880		None	Conservative	10/15/31
Coronado	Butterfly Peak	1,000		None	"	7/25/35
Coronado	Chiminea Canyon	160		None	"	2/26/31
Coronado	Pole Bridge Canyon	320		None	Cont'd	2/26/31
Coronado	Santa Catalina	4,464		None	None	3/23/27
Coconino	Gus Pearson	154**		None	Cont'd temporarily	8/17/50

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Monument Canyon	640		None	None	10/1/32

RESEARCH AREA

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Univ. of N. M.	10,000		Regular		5/29/30

EXPERIMENTAL RANGES

State	Name	Acres
Arizona	Santa Rita	52,604

* Parker Creek area closed.
** Within Fort Valley Exp.Forest. Area Duplicated.
*** Amended 10/17/41

ENGINEERING

June 30, 1953

	New Mexico	Arizona	Region
Roads, Miles			
Forest Highways, adequate*	89	366	455
Forest Highways, Inadequate*	566	694	1,260
Forest Development, adequate*	5,140	6,433	11,573
Forest " inadequate*	846	2,650	3,496
Forest " Needed	417	245	662
Landing Fields, Number	18	29	47
Bridges, Number	287	189	476
Trails, Miles	3,640	3,715	7,355

The aerial planimetric map program, started in 1949, is now 60% complete with plans for Region-wide completion in 1958. Mapping photography for entire Region will be finished as soon as present contract is concluded. Standard topographic coverage has been completed for seven per cent of Region during same period.

*Ability to handle estimated traffic for next ten years.

STATE OF ARIZONA

Distribution of National Forest Receipts by Counties
("Net" or Actual National Forest Lands)
June 30, 1953

Forest	County	Net Forest Area-Acres	Amt. Paid Under Act June 20,1910	Amt. Paid Under Act May 23,1908	County Allocation on Basis of N. F. Land in County
Apache	Apache	441,012			$21,586.98
	Greenlee	236,811			11,591.60
	Total	677,823	$8,141.54	$33,178.58	33,178.58
Coconino	Coconino	1,403,807			93,700.78
	Yavapai	425,955			28,431.49
	Total	1,829,762	29,969.49	122,132.27	122,132.27
Coronado	Cochise	478,963			11,204.13
	Pima	385,024			9,006.66
	Pinal	24,071			563.08
	Santa Cruz	425,106			9,944.28
	Total	1,313,164	7,537.79	30,718.15	30,718.15
Crook	Cochise	18,959			360.21
	Gila	341,761			6,493.27
	Graham	395,583			7,515.86
	Greenlee	512,625			9,739.60
	Maricopa	10,866			206.45
	Pinal	139,624			2,652.78
	Total	1,419,418	6,617.60	26,968.17	26,968.17
Kaibab	Coconino	1,661,755			111,203.23
	Mohave	28,059			1,877.68
	Yavapai	26,020			1,741.24
	Total	1,715,834	28,175.69	114,822.15	114,822.15
Prescott	Coconino	43,252			692.55
	Yavapai	1,208,932			19,357.38
	Total	1,252,184	4,919.96	20,049.93	20,049.93
Sitgreaves	Apache	44,040			5,181.47
	Coconino	287,325			33,804.86
	Navajo	476,872			56,105.77
	Total	808,237	23,334.22	95,092.10	95,092.10
Tonto	Gila	1,335,750			29,593.74
	Maricopa	680,897			15,085.37
	Pinal	59,028			1,307.78
	Yavapai	334,911			7,420.00
	Total	2,410,586	13,105.27	53,406.89	53,406.89
TOTAL FOR ARIZONA		11,427,008	121,801.56	496,368.24	496,368.24

Distribution by Counties of the 25% Fund

Arizona

County	Amount
Apache	$26,768.45
Cochise	11,564.34
Coconino	239,401.42
Gila	36,087.01
Graham	7,515.86
Greenlee	21,331.20
Maricopa	15,291.82
Mohave	1,877.68
Navajo	56,105.77
Pima	9,006.66
Pinal	4,523.64
Santa Cruz	9,944.28
Yavapai	56,950.11
Total	$496,368.24

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Distribution of National Forest Receipts by Counties
("Net" or Actual National Forest Lands)
June 30, 1953

Forest	County	Net Forest Area-Acres	Amt. Paid Under Act June 20,1910	Amt. Paid Under Act May 23,1908	County Allocation on Basis of N.F. Land in County
Apache	Catron	887,778	$ 195.98	$46,072.54	$46,072.54
Carson	Colfax	6,400			127.41
	Mora	14,207			282.83
	Rio Arriba	854,867			17,018.30
	Taos	350,582			6,979.23
	Total	1,226,056	103.83	24,407.77	24,407.77
Cibola	Bernalillo	80,666			1,481.84
	Catron	165,709			3,044.09
	McKinley	176,968			3,250.91
	Sandoval	45,440			834.74
	Sierra	20,766			381.47
	Socorro	874,626			16,066.94
	Torrance	160,240			2,943.62
	Valencia	231,656			4,255.53
	Total	1,756,071	137.22	32,259.14	32,259.14
Coronado	Hidalgo	69,567	7.34	1,725.33	1,725.33
Gila	Catron	1,110,027			19,789.09
	Grant	884,982			15,777.08
	Hidalgo	7,653			136.43
	Sierra	359,515			6,409.28
	Total	2,362,177	179.13	42,111.88	42,111.88
Lincoln	Chaves	40,138			955.56
	Eddy	134,739			3,207.71
	Lincoln	416,783			9,922.28
	Otero	482,815			11,494.30
	Torrance	86,438			2,057.82
	Total	1,160,913	117.57	27,637.67	27,637.67
Santa Fe	Los Alamos	42,309			1,670.02
	Mora	77,478			3,058.21
	Rio Arriba	406,152			16,031.63
	Sandoval	233,861			9,230.96
	San Miguel	322,491			12,729.36
	Santa Fe	179,655			7,091.34
	Taos	1,703			67.22
	Total	1,263,649	212.17	49,878.74	49,878.74
TOTAL FOR NEW MEXICO		8,726,211	953.24	224,093.07	224,093.07

Distribution by Counties of the 25% fund

New Mexico

County	Amount
Bernalillo	$ 1,481.84
Catron	68,905.72
Chaves	955.56
Colfax	127.41
Eddy	3,207.71
Grant	15,777.08
Hidalgo	1,861.76
Lincoln	9,922.28
Los Alamos	1,670.02
McKinley	3,250.91
Mora	3,341.04
Otero	11,494.30
Rio Arriba	33,049.93
Sandoval	10,065.70
San Miguel	12,729.36
Santa Fe	7,091.34
Sierra	6,790.75
Socorro	16,066.94
Taos	7,046.45
Torrance	5,001.44
Valencia	4,255.53
Total	$224,093.07

NET RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1953

State	Timber Sales	Grazing	Land Use	Power	Total
Arizona	1,465,471.44	599,301.11	40,237.67	2,264.30	2,107,274.52
New Mexico	594,847.18	286,978.45	15,263.21	236.67	897,325.51
Region 3	2,060,318.62	886,279.56	55,500.88	2,500.97	3,004,600.03

Due School Fund (Enabling Act June 20, 1910)

Arizona	$121,801.56
New Mexico	953.24

	Arizona	New Mexico
Total Gross Receipts	$2,107,274.52	$897,325.51
Less School Fund Receipts	121,801.56	953.24
Net Receipts	1,985,472.96	896,372.27
*Due States 25%	496,368.24	224,093.07
**Due Road and Trail Fund 10%	198,547.29	89,637.23

* 25% of the net receipts from National Forests is paid over to the counties in which the forests are located for schools and roads.

** 10% of the net National Forest receipts is returned to the forest for use on roads and trails within the forests.

HISTORY OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

1631. First sawmill at Berwick, Maine.

1640. First Ordnance governing timber use. (Exter, N. H.)

1822. DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, pleaded for practice of conservation.

1828. Live oak and cedar reservations for Navy made in Louisiana (19,000 acres).

1831. Timber cutting on public lands prohibited.

1849. Report of Patent Office urges conservation.

1867. Wisconsin appointed committee to report on effect of forest destruction.

1870. Census. Forest area canvassed.

1872. Governor Morton of Nebraska established Arbor Day.

1873. Forestry Committee of American Association for the Advancement of Science presented memorials to Congress, asking for the appointment of a commission of forestry.
Timber culture act.

1876. Congress established an "agency" on forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Franklin B. Hough appointed Commissioner of Forestry.

1877. Congress granted its first appropriation of $6,000 for the purpose of obtaining information preparatory to establishing a Division of Forestry.

1882. American Forestry Association started April 25 at Cincinnati.

1884. The duty of making experiments with timber was added to work of Division of Forestry.

1886. Division of Forestry in Department of Agriculture created.

1891. By Act of Congress, the President was given power to establish forest reservations.
President Harrison established the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve to be under control of the Land Office.

1892. Pecos River Forest Reserve established in New Mexico.

1893. Grand Canyon Forest Reserve established in Arizona.

1896. Secretary of Interior requested the National Academy of Science to investigate and recommend a National Forest policy.

1897. By the Act of June 4, the forest reserves were put under administration and from this Act, with subsequent amendments, the forests are now being administered. The Land Office had charge of administration.
The Division of Forestry gave technical advice. The U. S. Geological Survey was charged with surveying and mapping the forests.

1898. The Division of Forestry employed a total of six clerks and five scientific employees.
The first field work was done, which consisted of special investigation in connection with lumbering.

1901. The Division of Forestry was raised to the rank of Bureau but the change was in name only.

1905. By the Act of February 1, forestry work was consolidated and the forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and the work of the Service, as we know it today, started. In July, 1905, the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service.

1907. The "forest reserves" were changed to National Forests in name to correct the impression that they were withdrawn from use.

1908. The direct administration of field work was transferred from Washington, D. C., to six district headquarters in the West; in 1914, a seventh district was established for the Appalachian region; in 1921 an eighth district was established in Alaska, and in 1929 a ninth district was set up for the Lake States.

1909. Between 1901 and 1909, President Roosevelt set aside over 148,000,000 acres of National Forests.

1911. By Act of March 1 (Weeks Law), acquisition of forest lands on headwaters of navigable streams east of Mississippi River made possible.

1922. General Forest Exchange Act authorizing exchange of lands in National Forests; cutting of timber in exchange for land; reservation of timber; etc., amended and extended 1923, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1935.

1924. The Reforestation Act (Clarke-McNary) was passed on June 7, greatly extending the scope of government cooperation in forestry.

1928. McNary-Woodruff Act was passed, authorizing appropriations of $2,000,000 for 1929 and $3,000,000 each for 1930 and 1931 for purchase of forest lands.
Forest Research Act (McNary-McSweeney) was passed, providing for a national forest research program on the part of seven governmental bureaus.

1930. Forest Service Districts became "Regions."
Secretary of Agriculture authorized to enlarge tree planting operations on National Forests.
Secretary of Agriculture authorized in cases of emergency to incur expense in search of persons lost in National Forests and in transporting persons seriously ill, injured or who may die within National Forests to nearest place where they may be transferred to interested relatives or local authorities.

1935. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate with States in acquisition and administration of State Forests (Fulmer Act.)

1936. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to maintain forest experiment stations throughout the United States.

1937. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate in development of farm forestry in States and Territories. (Norris-Doxey Act.)

1938. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31 adopted June 13, 1938, created a Joint Congressional Committee to study the forest situation in the United States.

1941. Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry issued a report on "Forest Lands of the United States," citing deplorable conditions in the forest areas of many sections of U. S. and recommending "The establishment of a real forest economy in this country which, as important segment of the broad agricultural economy, will put to constructive use one-third of our total land areas." Recommendations included various cooperative aids to private forest land owners, expansion of public ownership, and a federal-state system of regulation governing forestry practices.

1944. Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior authorized by Congress to establish cooperative sustained-yield units, under cooperative agreements with private owners of forest land within the units.
Secretary of Agriculture authorized and directed by Congress to cooperate in making a national survey of forest resources.
Clarke-McNary Act (see "1924")amended, increasing funds to not exceeding $1,000,000 annually.

1945-1947. The Forest Service completed a post-war reappraisal of the forest situation in the United States. Several reappraisal reports were published. The reappraisal showed that the volume of sawtimber in the country's forests had declined some 43% in 36 years, that sawtimber was being drained from the forests one and a half times as fast as it was being replaced by growth, and that there had been a marked deterioration in quality as well as quantity of timber. It showed that cutting practice on 64% of all private forest land was poor to destructive; 28% was fair; only 8% was good or better. The reports said there is ample forest land in the United States to grow all the timber we are likely to need, but that if prospective future requirements are to be met, timber growing stock should be built up to double the present volume.

1948. First sustained-yield unit in Region established under the Sustained Yield Law (see "1944") near Vallecitos, New Mexico, on Carson National Forest.
Secretary of Agriculture set up an advisory committee to consider questions arising in regard to National Forest administration.

1949. Columbia National Forest in Washington was renamed Gifford Pinchot National Forest in memory of the first Chief of the Forest Service.
A bill, sponsored by Senator Anderson of New Mexico, was enacted by Congress to provide a large scale, continuing program of reforestation and range revegetation.
A large Sustained Yield Unit was set up on the Coconino National Forest.

1950. Congress enacted a law, known as the Granger-Thye Act, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. It provides procedural changes which had long been needed. It also provides for use of part of the money collected as grazing fees in improving the forest ranges.
An Act known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act was passed on August 25, 1950, which had the effect of broadening the authority and ability of the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states for the purpose of encouraging improved management of private forest lands and the harvesting, marketing and processing of forest products.
The Region, particularly New Mexico, experienced one of the most severe fire seasons in its history and had the largest fires of record.

1951. The drouth and high fire hazard continued. The Southwestern Region experienced the most damaging fire season on record. Although the length of the season was normal, fires burned with severe intensity and acreage loss was high.
The first fish water improvement project in the United States under the federal aid in fish and wildlife restoration act (64 Stat. 430). This act authorized state game and fish commissioners to cooperate with U. S. Forest Service in the development of the fisheries resource on the national forests.

1952. Public Law 419 of the 82nd Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer certain tracts of land in Northern New Mexico to the permanent jurisdiction of the Forest Service. These included the north half of the Lobato Grant going to the Carson National Forest and the El Pueblo tract going to the Santa Fe Forest.
The entire Animas Division of the Coronado (New Mexico), now privately-owned, was excluded from the area of the Forest. Public Land Order No. 772. (55,831 acres)

1953. Public Land Order No. 924 abolished the Crook National Forest and distributed the area to the Coronado, Tonto and Gila National Forests, effective 7/1/53.
The Luera Division of the Gila, now privately-owned, was excluded from the area of the Forest. (31,529 acres) Public Land Order 906.
By Public Law 478, 82nd Congress, the Forest Service transferred 2,745,15 acres from the Coronado National Forest to the National Park Service for the Coronado National Memorial.
Effective 1/2/54 by reorganization of Department of Agriculture, 797,710 acres of Land Utilization project lands were transferred for administration by Secretarial Order from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service.

ORIGIN OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE SOUTHWEST

ARIZONA

Dates of Proclamations and Executive Orders Establishing Them	Original Names and Present Names
Apache National Forest	
August 17, 1898	Black Mesa Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Part of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve became the Apache N. F.
(The above covers only the portion of the Apache N. F. in Arizona.)	
Coconino National Forest	
August 17, 1898	San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves were consolidated under the name of Coconino N. F.
Coronado National Forest	
November 5, 1906	Baboquivari Forest Reserve
November 6, 1906	Huachuca Forest Reserve
November 7, 1906	Tumacacori Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Baboquivari, Huachuca and Tumacacori Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Garces N. F.
April 11, 1902	Santa Rita Forest Reserve
July 2, 1902	Santa Catalina Forest Reserve
May 25, 1907	Dragoon N. F.
July 2, 1908	Santa Rita, Santa Catalina and Dragoon N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.
April 17, 1911	Garces and Coronado N.F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.

Coronado National Forest (Continued)

July 30, 1902	Chiricahua Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	Peloncillo Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Chiricahua and Peloncillo Forest Reserve consolidated under name of Chiricahua N.F. (Portion of the Peloncillo in New Mexico.)
July 6, 1917	Chiricahua and Coronado N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.
July 1, 1953	Transferred the Santa Teresa, Galiuro, Mt.Graham and Winchester Divisions from the Crook N. F. (425,674 acres)

(The above covers the entire Forest in Arizona and New Mexico.)

Crook National Forest

(Abolished 7/1/53, Public Land Order No. 924.)

Kaibab National Forest

February 20, 1893	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Coconino N. F.
June 28, 1910	Part of the Coconino N. F. together with certain other land not heretofore reserved became Tusayan N. F.
May 22, 1908	Dixie N. F. (Arizona)
July 2, 1908	Kaibab N. F.
March 18, 1924	Dixie consolidated with Kaibab N. F.
August 4, 1934	Tusayan and Kaibab N. F. consolidated

Prescott National Forest

May 10, 1898	Prescott Forest Reserve
December 30, 1907	Verde Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Prescott and Verde N. F. consolidated under name of Prescott N. F.
October 22, 1934	249,201 acres transferred from Tusayan to Prescott N. F.

Sitgreaves National Forest

July 1, 1908	Parts of the Black Mesa and Tonto N.F. consolidated under name of Sitgreaves N. F.

Tonto National Forest

October 3, 1905	Tonto Forest Reserve
October 22, 1934	Bloody Basin transferred from Prescott to Tonto N. F. (151,285 acres)
July 1, 1953	Globe Division transferred from Crook. (508,326 acres)

NEW MEXICO

Apache National Forest

January 23, 1925	A portion of Datil N.F. was transferred to Apache N. F. This portion was originally part of the Magdalena and Gila River Forest Reserves.

Carson National Forest

November 7, 1906	Taos Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Carson N. F. created by consolidation of Taos N. F. and part of Jemez N. F.
June 16, 1923	63,708 acres in Taos County transferred from Santa Fe N. F. to Carson N. F.

Cibola National Forest

October 5, 1906	Mt. Taylor Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	San Mateo Forest Reserve. Magdalena Forest Reserve.
November 6, 1906	Manzano Forest Reserve
April 16, 1908	Mt. Taylor N. F. consolidated with Manzano N. F.
June 18, 1908	Creating the Datil N. F.

Cibola National Forest (Continued)

July 2, 1908	San Mateo N. F. added to Magdalena N.F.
February 23, 1909	Magdalena and Datil N.F. consolidated
March 2, 1909	Zuni N. F.
September 10, 1914	Zuni N. F. consolidated with Manzano N.F.
December 3, 1931	Name of the Manzano changed to Cibola N.F. and a portion of the Datil transferred to the Cibola.

Gila National Forest

March 2, 1899	Gila River Forest Reserve
February 6, 1907	Big Burros Forest Reserve
June 18, 1908	Consolidating the Big Burros with Gila N. F.
December 24, 1931	A portion of the Datil was transferred to the Gila N. F.
July 1, 1953	Transferred the Clifton Division from the Crook N. F. (518,483 acres)

Lincoln National Forest

July 26, 1902	Lincoln Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	Gallinas Forest Reserve
April 19, 1907	Guadalupe N. F.
April 24, 1907	Sacramento N. F.
July 2, 1908	Guadalupe and Sacramento N. F. consolidated as Alamo N. F. The Gallinas and Lincoln N. F. consolidated as Lincoln N. F.
June 6, 1917 (Effective July 1)	Alamo N. F. transferred to Lincoln N. F.

Santa Fe National Forest

January 11, 1892	Pecos River Forest Reserve
October 12, 1905	Jemez Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Pecos River N. F. changed to Pecos N. F.
July 1, 1915	Jemez and Pecos N. F. consolidated as the Santa Fe N. F.

October 3, 1905	Portales Forest Reserve
March, 1907	Portales Forest Reserve restored to the Public Domain

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NOTE: The foregoing covers only changes of name and major transfers. There have been many additions, eliminations and changes in boundaries not listed.